THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, & GENERAL ADVERTISER

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NUMBER 1034.] WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1802. [VOLUME XVII.

To the Public.

BY virtue of a power of attorney from WILLIAM O. WINSTON and BICKERTON WINSTON, to the ſubſcriber, bearing date the 29th day of July 1802, will be expoſed to ſale, for caſh, at Hanover Courthouſe, on the 11th day of October next, if fair, if not, then the next fair day, THIRTEEN

VALUABLE NEGROES,

conſiſting of Men, Women and Children; Twenty-three Head of CATTLE, including two yoke of Oxen; Eight Head of HORSES, and Twelve Head of SHEEP, for the purpoſe of diſcharging the arrearages of Taxes, due from the ſaid William O. Winſton, as late Sheriff of Hanover county. DAVID BULLOCK.

September 2d, 1802.

Land for Sale.

The ſubſcriber offers for ſale, that valuable plantation known by the name of

Strawberry Hill;

CONTAINING 430 acres of land, lying on Chickahominy ſwamp, diſtant about five miles from the city of Richmond: The large proportion of rich low grounds which produce ſuch profitable graſs, and the quantity of valuable timber, ſuch as oak, aſh, maple, &c. belonging to this tract of land, render it of great value. There is an elegant ſituation for a houſe, and there is a variety of choice fruit trees, which have been planted ſeveral years ago; beſides that, there are good peach and apple orchards which generally bear well. The buildings on the land are in indifferent condition. The premiſes will be ſhewn by the overſeer now reſiding there, and poſſeſſion may be had on the 1ſt day of January next, with permiſſion to ſow wheat in the fall. The purchaſer may be accommodated with corn, fodder and hay. For terms apply to Mr. Corbin Braxton of King William county, or to Mr. Carter Braxton of King and Queen county.

ELIZABETH BRAXTON.

July 28th, 1802.

A REMONSTRANCE

WILL be preſented to the next Legiſlature of Virginia, by the Free-Holders of the Congreſſional Diſtrict repreſented by John Stratton, Eſq.—complaining of the addition made to ſaid diſtrict, by an act of the laſt general aſſembly.

Auguſt 24, 1802.

The Executors of the late Gen. George Waſhington,

Offer for ſale the following Tracts of

LAND,

—VIZ—

A TRACT in Loudoun county on Difficult Run, containing 300 acres—The ſoil well adapted for farming and a conſiderable proportion of it might eaſily be improved into meadow. There is a valuable mill-ſeat on the premiſes. It lies on the great road from the City of Waſhington, Alexandria and Georgetown to Leeſburg and Winchester, 19 miles from Alexandria, leſs from the City and George Town, and not more than three from the Great Falls of the Potomac.

One Tract containing 2,481 acres, lying in the counties of Loudoun and Fauquier, called Aſhby's Bent. The ſoil is that which is ſaid to be moſt favorable to Plaſter of Paris, well watered by ſeveral never failing ſtreams iſſuing from the mountain. Part of this land is cleared and tenanted for lives.

One tract lying part in each of the above counties, containing 885 acres. Chatten's Run paſſes through this tract and gives ſeveral valuable mill-ſeats. The ſoil is ſimilar to the above tract and equally favorable to Plaſter of Paris.

A tract on the South Fork of Bullſkin, containing 1600 acres—One alſo, Head of Evans's Mill, containing 453 acres, and one on Wormley's line, containing 183 acres. Theſe ſeveral tracts are in Jefferſon (late Berkeley) county—the ſoil very ſimilar in quality, and particularly adapted to the culture of tobacco, hemp, wheat and Indian Corn, ſituated twelve miles from Harper's Ferry.

One tract containing 571 acres in Frederick county. This land is in the vicinity of the laſt mentioned tracts and equally valuable.

One tract in Hampſhire county containing 240 acres. This tract, tho' ſmall, is extremely valuable. It lies on Potomac River, about twelve miles above the town of Bath (or Warm Springs) and is in the ſhape of a horſe-ſhoe, the river running almoſt round it—two hundred acres of it are rich low grounds, with a great abundance of the largeſt Walnut and other trees, which with the produce of the ſoil, might (by means of the improved navigation of the Potomac) be brought to a ſhipping port with more eaſe and at a ſmaller expence than that which is tranſported only 30 miles by land.

One third part of 1119 acres in Nanſemond county near Suffolk, lying on the road from Suffolk to Norfolk and on Nanſemond River. This land is conſidered extremely valuable by thoſe who are acquainted with it.

One tract in Charles county, Maryland, containing 600 acres. It is very level and lies near the river Potomac.

One tract in Montgomery county, Maryland, containing 519 acres, This land lies about 30 miles above the City of Waſhington, not far from Kettoctan, and is good farming land.

One tract in Pennſylvania, containing 234 acres. This land affords an exceeding good ſtand on Braddock's road from Fort Cumberland to Pittſburg, and a large quantity of natural meadow fit for the ſcythe. It is diſtinguiſhed by the appellation of the Great Meadows, where the firſt action with the French, in the year 1754, was fought.

One other tract on the Mohawk river, ſtate of New-York, containing 1000 acres.

In North Weſt Territory—Three tracts lying on Little Miami, containing 3051 acres.

In Kentucky—On Rough Creek, one tract containing 3000 acres—ditto adjoining, 2000 acres. Indiſputable titles can be given for the above lands.

LOTS

IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Two improved lots near the Capitol, ſquare 634. The improvements are, on each an elegant three ſtory brick houſe.

Four other unimproved lots on the Eaſtern Branch, No. 5, 12, 13 and 14, in ſquare 667. Theſe lots are advantageouſly ſituated on the water.

ALEXANDRIA.

A few valuable lots in Alexandria, corner of Pitt and Princeſtreets, three or four of which are let on ground rent at 3 dollars per foot.

WINCHESTER.

One lot, in town, of half an acre, adjoining Doctor Makay's, encloſed with a good poſt and rail fence, and another in the commons of about ſix acres.

BATH, OR WARM SPRINGS.

Two well ſituated lots, on one of them is a ſmall building large enough to accommodate one family.

The terms of ſale will be made known by application to either of the ſubſcribers.

Samuel Waſhington, Culpeper county.
George S. Waſhington, Jefferſon do.
William A. Waſhington, Weſtmoreland do.
George W. P. Cuſtis, Mount Waſhington, Fairfax do.
Buſhrod Waſhington, Mount Vernon, do.
Lawrence Lewis, Wood Lawn, do.

Auguſt 30. eptf.

FOR SALE,

A VERY GOOD

DWELLING HOUSE,

WITH a Kitchen, Dairy, Smoke-Houſe, and two acres of excellent Ground, well encloſed, in a very handſome ſituation and very healthy.—Convenient for a boarding houſe or a private family, as it lies on the main ſtreet near William and Mary College. For terms apply to

E. D. CHEMINANT.

Williamſburg, Sept. 1, 1802. (6t)

20 Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in the lower part of Goochland county, on Monday night the 30th ult. a negro man named CHARLES. He is about 38 years old, ſtout and well made; ſeveral of his fingers on his right hand have been injured, which prevents him from opening his hand. He took with him a variety of cloathing; it would be needleſs therefore to deſcribe his dreſs.

Eloped with him at the ſame time, a negro boy named TOM, about the age of 16; well grown, has a downcaſt look when ſpoken to, and is remarkable for the thickneſs of his lips. He is fond of going by water, and may probably attempt to effect his eſcape by engaging on board ſome veſſel. It is unneceſſary to deſcribe his dreſs, as he took with him ſeveral ſuits of wearing apparel. I will give the above reward to any perſon who will apprehend and deliver the ſaid ſlaves to me, or Ten Dollars for either.

MALCOLM MORRISON.

Sept. 5, 1802. 1aw3w‡

WILL BE RUN FOR,

Over Mr. Edmund Taylor's Ground (Hanover) on Thurſday the laſt day of the preſent month,

A PURSE, 2

TWO MILE HEATS,

FREE for any horſe that never won a purſe or ſweepſtake; carrying weight for age agreeable to the Richmond Jockey Club Rules.

September 10, 10, 1802.

NOTICE.

PETITIONS will be preſented to the next General Aſſembly of Virginia, praying that ſuch alterations may be made in the act, intituled "An act to reduce into one the ſeveral acts concerning Mills, Milldams, and other obſtructions of Water Courſes," as ſhall effectually prevent in future, the erecting or keeping up any traps, dams, hedges, wiers or other devices in James River or its navigable branches, for the purpoſe of taking fiſh, or which ſhall operate as an obſtacle to their paſſage in any part of the waters thereof.

Auguſt 29, 1802. 12aw3w

To the Printer of the Frederick-Town Herald.

SIR,

AS my neighbor gets your paper the Herald, I have an opportunity of ſeeing it occaſionally, and I declare I run over to ſee whether you had publiſhed my laſt letter or not, ſuppoſing you would be glad were I to ceaſe writing you ſuch long letters, but I find I can't tire your goodneſs, as you are determined to be as good as your word, by publiſhing to the people an account of the miſbehaviour of their public officers. Since that is the caſe I've a long tale to tell about ſome of the public officers. My friendly Neighbour wanted ſome ſeed wheat which brought him to my houſe, and after I had promiſed to exchange ſome wheat with him, we ſat down on my long porch. It being Saturday evening ſeveral of my other neighbours happened at the ſame time to call to ſee me, for which I was not ſorry, as I expected my friendly neighbour would ſay ſomething about public buſineſs, and I wiſhed them all to hear it, and indeed I was not diſappointed, for he gave us a hiſtory of Jefferſon's conduct towards Gen. Waſhington and Mr. Adams, and ſhewed us how differently Col. Burr had acted upon a ſimilar occaſion. He began by ſaying "Neighbours I was born and have lived amongſt you upwards of forty years, I know you all to be honeſt upright men, that you never intentionally do a wrong act, and this I never fail to tell you before your face—ſpeaking of you thus openly, would you not think me an honeſt, candid, friendly neighbour." They all very readily declared they would but ſuppoſe notwithſtanding my declarations of your uprightneſs in your preſence, and my ſmiling countenance when ever I met you, I ſhould with my riches employ a man to go through the neighbourhood and abuſe you, by telling the moſt malicious falſehoods, and writing the moſt ſcandalous tales about you, and that with a view of driving you out of the neighbourhood, that I might with a little money purchaſe your well improved farms, and turn you upon the world loaded with ſcandal and abuſe; ſo that every body would point at you as ſcoundrels and villains, unworthy of living in any decent neighbourhood. Would you not pronounce me one of the greateſt hypocrites the ſun ever ſhone upon? Yes ſaid my neighbours, that we ſhould, and we would deſpiſe you or any man who could act ſuch a hypocritical, treacherous part againſt his neighbour. I am ſure as honeſt men you would and I'm going to ſhew you the conduct of a man who has acted preciſely the part you ſay you would moſt heartily condemn. I have lately ſaid he, read with aſtoniſhment the manner in which Mr. Jefferſon paid one Callender for writing the moſt ſhameful, falſe and malicious things againſt General Waſhington and Mr. Adams, with a view of making them hated and deſpiſed by the people of America, that he (Jefferſon) might turn them out of office, and himſelf be put in; which proves him to be one of the moſt accompliſhed hypocrites in the world, and like the aſſaſſin whilſt he ſmiles in your face, ſtabs his dagger into your breaſt. It was with ſome warmth my neighbour ſaid this, which made my other neighbours who had all voted for Jefferſon ſtart from their ſeats, and appeared as if they intended leaving us; which he obſerved and in a very friendly manner aſked them to take their ſeats, that he ſhould not ſay one word but what he ſhould make appear. He then pulled out of his pocket ſome newſpapers which he aſked us to read, but we all refuſed, and begged that he would read; which he did. The firſt he read contained a ſpeech Jefferſon made about five years ago, when he was made Vice Preſident, in which Jefferſon ſaid "I thank God that "the choice of Preſident has fallen "upon a man ſo well qualified to "fill the office, a man who from his "long and [illegible] ſervices is ſo "eminently entitled to it, and I fur"ther pray God that he may long "preſerve a life ſo valuable to his "country, that in no event the im"portant duties of the office of Pre"ſident may fall to my lot to exe"cute." This was no other perſon than Mr. Adams, whoſe ſervices he ſo highly praiſed, and for whoſe life he ſo earneſtly prayed. This hypocritical prayer made in the face of the Senate and thouſands of other ſpectators, was ſcarcely finiſhed, before his dark mind ſought the deſtruction of Mr. Adams's public character, for whoſe life and continuation in office as Preſident he had offered up prayers to the Almighty. Nor did he reſt until he found fit tools to carry his purpoſe into execution. Callender and Duane preſented themſelves, both foreigners and both obliged to fly their country to eſcape the vengeance of offended juſtice. Theſe men he employed. To Callender he gave 16 dollars to write for a paper in Philadelphia called the "Aurora." In one of the pieces publiſhed in that paper Gen. Waſhington is called a murderer and traitor, Mr. Adams he ca[illegible] monarchiſt (that is a man who wants to eſtabliſh a king, and make the people ſlaves.) Jefferſon afterwards gave Callender 100 dollars for writing a book, in which he ſays, that Gen. Waſhington appointed Judges with a view to corrupt the ſtreams of juſtice! that he was the cauſe of many hundred of families loſing their lives on the Frontiers! that it was one of the happieſt days America ever ſaw when Gen. Waſhington retired from the Preſidency! That the democrats had great reaſon to rejoice when he died!! Mr. Adams he calls a grey headed incendiary, that is a man who collects mobs, breeds riots and burns his neighbour's houſe, that he was the ſcourge, ſcorn and outcaſt of America, and many other things equally malicious and falſe, yes Mr. Jefferſon was ſo well pleaſed with the falſehoods contained in Callender's book that he rewarded George Jefferſon to pay him 50 dollars, well knowing that it would have the effect to bring thoſe worthy men into contempt. And that he would be exalted in their ſtead, and enjoy as he hoped uninterrupted five and twenty thouſand dollars per year during life. Now whilſt all this dark, malicious, wicked buſineſs was going on, Jefferſon would go to Gen. Waſhington and Mr. Adams's houſe and there eat their bread and drink their wine, and ſay many pretty things to their face, as if in his heart he was their beſt friend; Now neighbours did you ever hear that Gen. Waſhington was a murderer and traitor? was he not rather like a father to this country? did he not ſuffer hunger and cold and all the hardſhips of war? did he not ſerve this country during the war for his bread and meat, and abſolutely refuſed receiving any other pay, whilſt this very Jefferſon was receiving at leaſt 10,000 dollars as our miniſter at Paris, where he was daily enjoying all the pleaſures and comforts of one of the greateſt and moſt luxurious cities in the world, and yet he thus ſhamefully, wickedly and underhandedly abuſed that great and good man? Here, as if actuated by the ſame ſpirit, all my neighbours jumped up at once, and declared it was the moſt ſhameful hypocriſy they ever heard of. Stop ſaid my neighbour, I'll tell you how Jefferſon acted after General Waſhington's death. He went to his grave and pretended to ſhed tears over the man whom he had thus ſhamefully abuſed, ſuppoſing the world would never diſcover that he was the man by whoſe means thoſe infamous falſehoods were circulated. O! the abominable hypocrite ſaid my neighbours, how could he pretend to ſhed tears? They muſt have been the tears and complaints of a Crocodile, now we aſſure you neighbour that we were led to believe that Jefferſon was a man whoſe ſoul would abhor ſuch doings, but if he has acted thus treacherouſly, with a view of becoming the Preſident, and to enjoy 25,000 dollars a year, he ought to be deſerted and deſpiſed by every good and virtuous man in ſociety.—Here my friendly neighbour obſerved that as it was near night he only had time to tell us a circumſtance which had taken place lately, and which would ſhew us the difference between the characters of great men.—A man who very lately came to this country by the name of Wood, had wrote a book with a view of raiſing Colonel Burr's character, (Burr you know is the Vice Preſident of the United States) in the opinion of the Democrats, and at the expenſe of Mr. Adams and many other men in the United States. This book, Wood the writer ſhewed to Col. Burr, expecting to receive from him a handſome reward as Callender had from Jefferſon. But when Burr read the book he found it contained ſo many falſehoods againſt Mr. Adams's character and the character of many other men, and that it ſpoke ſo highly of his own (Col. Burr's) character, he recommended the writer of the book never to let it be ſeen; that it contained groſs falſehoods. Nay Burr even went ſo far as to give the writer money that the book ſhould never appear in public; for Burr was ſuperior to ſuch underhanded work. Now had Mr. Jefferſon acted ſuch a part when Callender ſhewed him his book, how noble would have been his conduct.—He would have deſerved the praiſe of the world and every good man, for his diſintereſtedneſs, but his ſoul was too mean. It delighted in the dark ſcenes of calumny. Nothing was too ſacred for his envenomed mind. The fair characters of Waſhington and Adams muſt be blaſted in the opinion of his countrymen, they muſt be hurled from their ſituation, and branded with infamy and diſgrace, that he might riſe upon their ruin, and enjoy as he expected, the fruits of their long, long labours. But there is an arm above, which revenges the wrongs of the innocent, and brings the guilty at an hour when they leaſt expect it, to puniſhment. So Jefferſon inſtead of appearing like the ſun when in its meredian ſplendour, unſpotted, will ſink low in the opinion of the world, and being deprived of all his borrowed and ill-gotten fame, the world will ſooner or later witneſs his diſgrace. Here my friendly neighbour bid us farewell. We all ſet ſilent for ſome moments after he left us, as if afraid we ſhould not be able ſufficiently to expreſs our abhorrence of ſuch mean conduct as Jefferſon had been guilty of. Now Mr. Printer as you value your own reputation, and as we all value the excellent characters of Waſhington, Adams, and many others, who have rendered ſuch eminent ſervices to this country, you will not fail to publiſh this letter, and thereby help to expoſe the unworthy and hypocritical conduct of Jefferſon.

A FARMER.

Frederick County, Sept. 1ſt, 1802.

PROCLAMATION.

The Consuls of the Republic to the French people.

"*People of France,*

"The 14th of July commenced in 1789 the new destinies of France. After thirteen years of labours, the 14th of July returns more dear to you, more august to posterity. You have conquered all obstacles and your destinies are accomplished. Within, not a head that does not bow to the empire of equality; without, not an enemy to menace your safety and your independence; not a French colony that is not subjected to the laws, without which no colony can exist. From the bosom of your ports, commerce summons your industry, and offers you the world; in the interior, the genius of the Republic fertilizes all the seeds of prosperity.

"People of France, that this epoch may be for us and for our children, the epoch, of a permanent good; and peace may be embellished by the union of virtue, of knowledge, and of arts; that institutions adapted to our character may surround our laws with an impenetrable rampart; that our youth eager for instructions may go to our Lycea to learn their duties and their rights; that the history of miseries may guarantee them from past errors, and that they may preserve, in the midst of wisdom and concord, this edifice of grandeur which has been erected by the courage of the citizens.

"Such are the wish and the hope of the French government; second their efforts, and the happiness of France will be immortal as her glory.

The First Consul,

(Signed,) BONAPARTE."

From French Papers.

PARIS, July 7.

The First Consul of France has not till lately shewn a disposition to partake of any pleasures. Much pains have been taken to induce him to enter into some amusements; and the Minister (Talleyrand) has been heard to say, that if they could not find out a method of employing him for six hours a day, France would be undone.

In uniformity with the above principle, he has at length been brought to pursue the sports of the field; that is, forty boars, a few hares, and three stags, have been transplanted into the forest of Marli for his diversion. But a circumstance exciting considerable sensation at Paris, is, that the celebrated manuscript, which contained the different regulations of the royal chase for Louis XVI. and from which a leaf had been torn, had been actually replaced within the last fortnight.

From the (London) Morning Herald.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, June 11, 1802.

"The news from St. Domingo have produced a strong sensation here, in an increased proportion as they were completely unexpected.

"There is in the members of government here a great deal of sourness and discontent, respecting the conduct of the United States with regard to the rebels of St. Domingo. The aid lent to the latter by America is considered, and perhaps not improper, as ungrateful for the share which France, under the circumstance of the former war, contributed to American independence. The minister of foreign affairs, Talleyrand, is certainly irritated against America, in consequence of certain pecuniary disappointments. You would smile to hear the speeches of the Parisian politicians on the subject. Some of them go so far as to say, that a convention is on the *tapis* with England, to repair the constitution of the United States, and to put them, as before, a colony under the protection of Great Britain.—*Risum teneas!*—There is, however, something to be said for this extravagant speculation. If America maintains her political progress, there must, of course, be an end in a short term of years to all the European colonies in the West-Indies.—Some of our orators of the *Carreau* (the only political coffee house how left) compare the power of America with the *Colossus* mentioned in Scripture, whose head being of gold, and its feet of clay, it may by one stroke be levelled with the dust. Others more figurative compare America to an inert caterpillar, which being swelled into a butterfly, has singed its wings at the French candle? They say, that if Toussaint had been as successful as Washington, the West-Indies had been inevitably lost. In this I agree; but I shall not for the present enter further into idle rumours and abstract speculation."

From the Columbian Centinel.

To the PRESIDENT of the U. States.

SIR,

Your inaugural speech combined such a portion of apparent candour, liberal profession, and literary talent, as created, and might have secured a large share of popular deception, had not your precipitate and contradictory measures early demonstrated how widely different are the polished periods of a well studied address, from the honest effusions of a patriotic heart. This distinction however is only true with respect to the language itself; the consequences reach far beyond the effects of the hour, and deeply affect both the character and designs of the supreme magistrate of a country whose government is experiment, and whose citizens are to be deceived but once. These considerations are too formidable not to have alarmed a man of prudence, and too momentous not to have disturbed a man of honor.

A citizen who feels an ardent and rational attachment to the constitution of his country, will not, in a conjuncture like the present, be scrupulous for alarming or irritating a rash and vindictive *sovereign*. I will not recall the term. You have exercised the powers entrusted to you with a boldness that no one, but he alone who considers the United States as an elective *monarchic* Republic, would have dared to exhibit.

I know your adherents advocate a different kind of patriotism. But the poison of licentious doctrines is assiduously diffused, more certainly to destroy the well poized principles of the republic; when malignant measures are perpetually pursued to blight the reputation or ruin the prospects of the friends of the two enlightened statesmen and sages, who kept you so long from the *throne* you occupy; when the stamina of the government is vitiated by the weak or insidious councils of those who have stolen into station, what remedy can restore political health and hardihood, but firmness and sincerity?

In a government like that of the United States, the supreme magistrate should never appear but in a disinterested and amiable light, to the eagle eyes of its free and jealous subjects. He who renounces the moderate principles of their government, acts absolutely for himself; frowns upon the spirit of the constitution; and in creating a party, erects a tribunal of fear and hatred, in order to raise a phalanx of hypocrites and sycophants. In the old monarchies of Europe, kings and ministers must be thus hedged, because in those governments, corruption is indispensibly necessary to oil the wheels of the political car, that their governments may be kept steadily in play. In that of the American system, ruin awaits the ruler who is screened by such a shield. Loyalty to such a governor, is treachery to ourselves. Your conduct during the few short months that you have regulated the reins of the nation justifies suspicion, and compels enquiry. Respect is due to your station, and resolutions which spring out of moderation, are best calculated to meet approbation and support. If therefore, in the retrospect of your motives and manœuvres, since the birth of the constitution, indignation should sometimes trench upon decency, it shall only be where the subject has set the latter at defiance.

Cæsar was a philosopher, and *wrote Notes upon Gaul*, while he was projecting plans of personal power; and leaped the sacred barrier of his country, whilst meditating upon his own merits. He too could prate of patriotism at the moment, when leaght to his legions, he dashed thro' the *Rubicon*, and persuaded his partizans that it was only to correct the corruptions of their country. His acts were open and decisive. He disclaimed to debase the spirit of Romans by influence and office. Ambition has different arts to advance its aims. A dastard may destroy. It is courage that conquers.

The people of every country bear much—When the constituent powers of this, express their sentiments, their speech will be intelligible, and their actions concisely explanatory. They who have the means and the power of rejection, will never recur to [illegible]ument of persuasion.

VERUS.

August [illegible] 1802.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

COMMUNICATION.

CHARITY.

The friends of Mr. Jefferson admit that Mr. Callender partook largely, and time after time, of his bounty; and they ascribe all to the score of charity. In this they act a discreet part, and shew that they themselves are extremely charitable. But they have not managed their cause in the best manner of which it is capable.

Let us admit that Mr. Jefferson gave Mr. Callender one hundred dollars for writing the "Prospect before us," which contains the foulest abuse of Washington and Hamilton; that Mr. Jefferson viewed the proof sheets; the charity is still the greater. Where would have been the merit in rewarding Mr. Callender had he written an eulogium on federal characters? Was it not charity of the purest and most fervent kind to encourage and support him, when he was slandering the first patriots in the country?

Again; Mr. Jefferson directed the marshal to return Mr. Callender his fine; that is, he pardoned him after he had suffered the whole of the punishment to which he had been sentenced. This is a stretch of charity without any parallel in ancient or modern times. There would have been nothing singular had Mr. Callender been still in jail, or had the fine not been paid, but to liberate a man who has been already liberated, to remit a fine which was already paid, must shew how careful charity is in searching out subjects, and must lay Mr. Callender under infinite obligation.

There is another light in which this subject may be considered, and which I have not seen mentioned by any writer. Who enabled Mr. Callender to pay his fine? Was not the money raised by his former patrons? I do not assert that this was the fact; but if it was, it will afford a new argument to justify Mr. Jefferson in ordering the money to be returned. He took what had been his own and his friends, and he might think that he had still power over it. As though he had said, "Here, Callender, you have more need of this money than the Treasury of the United States. You have worked hard and faithfully. The great object is gained. 'Tis time to repent and become honest. Put the money into your pocket, my good fellow, and let you and I look as if we did not know one another."

These few hints may be of service to some writer who has leisure to illustrate and throw them into one form. To ascribe Mr. Jefferson's conduct respecting Mr. Callender, to charity, is the best of all possible schemes. It is shewing another excellency in the philosopher which was forgotten at the time of the election. It is the brightest jewel in his crown, (I beg pardon) it is the button on his liberty-cap. It is proving to all the world that he abounds in *Christian* graces.

MONITOR.

[Callender has said it was paid by subscription.—*Ed.*]

Mistakes rectified.—We some time since published a short paragraph on the circumstances of the American flag's being degraded on board of a French frigate. It gives us pleasure to receive assurances that the situation of the flag was produced by no intention whatever, but as the flags were merely hung out to dry, the American happened to be hung up last. When however the several flags were hoisted for the real purpose of dressing the ship, on Sunday last, the American obtained its proper place.

We are desired also to correct the mistakes of a morning paper, (The Gazette) which first stated that the Vice President dined on board the French Commodore's ship *it being Sunday!* (with a mark of exclamation) and this morning again by way of mending the mistake, it states that the Vice President though invited *did not dine* on board *it being Sunday*. The truth is the Vice President, could not very well have dined aboard Sunday or not Sunday, as he received no invitation. Thus "we apples swim." Ev. Post.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA GAZETTE.

Notwithstanding the pacific declarations contained in the Inaugural Speech of Mr. Jefferson, it was early foreseen that his administration would be disgraced by numerous acts of violence and injustice. Even if the President himself had felt a disposition to "do justice to all men," (which we are far from believing) it was obvious that his advisers, and the policy of his party, would be at variance with such a conduct. He had but one alternative: either to disgust his interested friends, or to violate his own claims to sincerity and veracity.—Unfortunately for his own fame, and for our country, the latter has been his choice.

It was not to be expected by the federalists, that Mr. Jefferson, in his appointments, would observe an absolute indifference as to the political character of his officers. It was even conceded that he had an equitable right to give a preference to those whose views and sentiments were congenial with his own: but it was hoped, and for a little time believed, that on his coming into office, he would not sink so deep into the malice of his party, as to declare difference of party a sufficient cause for ejectment from office. We had hoped, that he would reverence capacity and integrity even in an enemy; and that his appetite for proscription would be satiated on those whose characters and abilities were at least suspicious.

The catalogue of victims to presidential rage, however soon swelled to an enormous amount. Among these we had often the mortification to witness officers who had for years faithfully and industriously served the Commonwealth—veterans who having survived the perils and difficulties of war, had received their offices from Washington, as an unequal recompence for their revolutionary services!—

It was found that in addition to the injustice of these acts, their effects on the public business were equally injurious and pernicious. The new officers were induced to believe that justice was to be done to a particular sect only; and it was apprehended, that the union of ignorance and malice, in the public functionaries, would produce public evils of an irreparable nature.

About this time, the merchants of Philadelphia, understood with general satisfaction, that the Executive had determined to retain Mr. Latimer in the office of Collector of the Port, notwithstanding much exertion had been made to induce his removal. The secretary of the treasury who is the officer best qualified to judge of the capacity and faithfulness of the collectors, was strenuous in the recommendation of Mr. Latimer. The accounts of no officer in the union, it was admitted, were rendered with equal precision and punctuality. Besides this so watchful of the public interest had Mr. Latimer been, and so circumspect in the arrangements of the department that during a Collectorate of four years, in which many millions of dollars had accrued to the United States, not a cent had been lost to the government! Although it was certainly their wish to reject Mr. Latimer, yet these circumstances appearing in his favor, for a moment staggered the operations of the Jeffersonian cabinet.

It was, however, at length discovered, that the interests of the "sect," in Pennsylvania, would be materially subserved by the removal of Mr. Latimer. This was an argument paramount to every other consideration. To secure Thomas M'Kean in the Governorship of this state, it was indispensible that Peter Muhlenberg, (to whom the citizens were turning their eyes) should be comfortably disposed of. There was no resort but in the Collectorship—and the present incumbent, possessed so many claims to attention, as entirely embarrassed the cabinet. Wantonly to discard him, was an act for which even they wanted hardihood! It was however, finally *managed*, so as to render it *expedient* for Mr. Latimer to give in his resignation! Mr. Muhlenburg was named his successor, and the disquietude of M'Kean and his party thereby allayed.

Such is the transaction which has given rise to the following honorable testimonial. If Mr. Jefferson has the sensibility or the pride of manhood, what will be his emotions on perusing it?

The following address from the Merchants and Traders of the City of Philadelphia, was presented to George Latimer, Esq. late Collector of the District, by John C. Stocker, Abijah Dawes, and Daniel Smith a committee for that purpose.

Philadelphia, August 10, 1802.

GEORGE LATIMER, ESQ.

Late Collector of the Customs for the District of Philadelphia.

SIR,

UNDER the sense which we entertain of your diligent, faithful and able conduct, as Collector of the Customs for the district of Philadelphia, we owe it no less to ourselves than to you, to declare, that your official duty was performed with an obliging affability to individuals, and an unremitted zeal for the public service; and that in all our intercourse with the department we experienced every attention, facility, and dispatch, which consisted with an accurate and impartial discharge of your trust.

While we regret the loss of an officer whose capacity and disposition were thus eminently adapted to the station which you lately held under the United States, we have sincere pleasure in bearing this testimony of our respect and approbation to your character and services.

[The foregoing address is signed by 166 of the principal Merchants and Traders of the City of Philadelphia; many of whom are warmly attached to the Jeffersonian party.]

To which they received the following

ANSWER.

Philadelphia, Sept. 4, 1802.

GENTLEMEN,

The approbation which my fellow-citizens have been pleased to express of my official conduct while collector of the customs of the district of Philadelphia, I shall ever consider as the most grateful circumstance of my life, and one which calls for my unfeigned acknowledgments.

To the United States I owed an unremitted zeal for the public service, and I owed it no less to myself than to the individuals who had business at the office, that they should have every attention, facility and dispatch which consisted with an accurate and impartial discharge of the trust committed to me. The regularity observed by the merchants in all their business at the Custom-House, greatly facilitated its operations; and their strict punctuality in the payment of their duties, enables me to say, that during my collectorate the United States have not lost one dollar of the duties collectable in this district.

For this honorable and unsolicited testimony of your favourable opinion of my character and services, I pray you, gentlemen, to accept my sincere thanks. You have been partial to my talents, and have done ample justice to my intentions.

With the most grateful sense of the favourable opinion expressed by the Merchants and traders of the district of Philadelphia,

I shall ever remain,

Your faithful servant, and much

Obliged fellow-Citizen,

GEORGE LATIMER.

To John Clement Stocker, Abijah Dawes, and Daniel Smith, Esqrs. a committee of the merchants and traders of the city of Philadelphia.

In Hanover County Court,

August 3d, 1802.

Thomas Price, *Plaintiff,*

AGGINST

Nancy Littlepage, widow and relict of Richard Littlepage, dec. and John Meux Littlepage, Fanny Goodwin Littlepage, James Stevenson Littlepage, Robert Page Littlepage, Maria Marshall Innis Littlepage, and Richard William Chamberlain Littlepage, children and heirs of the said Richard Littlepage, dec. and infants of tender years, *defendants.*

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants not having entered their appearance, and given security, according to the act of assembly and the rule of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this country: On motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, IT IS ORDERED, that the said defendants do appear here on the fourth Wednesday in October next, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some public newspaper of the city of Richmond for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court-house of this county.

A Copy—Teste,

THO. POLLARD, D. C. H. C.

SELECTIONS

From late London Papers.

One of the Paris papers of the 22d June mentions that disturbances had broke out in the interior of Sardinia, and that an order has been published at Cagliari, prohibiting the reception into the Sardinian ports of any vessels under French colours. Whatever his Sardinian majesty's inclinations may be, we cannot believe that he would venture upon such a measure in his present state of weakness and decrepitude, especially too at a time when he is in expectation of receiving some indemnity for the loss of his Italian territories.

Florence, June 2.—The king has published the following act, emanating from his own individual will.

"His majesty wishing to give a splendid testimony of his consideration for the rare merits of the queen, and desiring also that she should concur in promoting the good of his beloved subjects, and being desirous of having the benefit of her majesty's advice in affairs of legislation as well as administration, has resolved to order that the queen shall not only be present and assisting at the ordinary councils of each week; but shall also be informed of all affairs which from their importance demand an immediate determination without a regular council. Done the 2d of June, 1802."

The petitioning creditor against Sir Robert Lathrop Murray, is said to be a person of the name of Gill, of No. 6, Oxenden-street; but it appeared on Sir Robert's first examination, that no such person lived there. The debt was said to be for 300l. part money and part goods, lodged in the Exchange Bank, for which Gill was to have permission to draw for 600l. John King put in various claims for board, lodging, &c. one for making Lathrop a baronet, another for 7000l. levelled with peculiar meaning against the fortune of Lathrop's wife, as it is supposed King promoted the marriage. King had a similar claim on Mr. Butler Danvers, and on many other dashing blades who have had the good fortune to get well married. Some of those who have been indebted to his good offices are of high rank and large fortune, and many are the couples whom he has helped to make happy. Lathrope and King, it appears, have at last quarrelled, King having made all the use he can of him as a friend, now uses him another way, and Lathrop declared to the commissioners of bankrupts the whole was a plot to deprive him of his wife's property, her settlement being 14,000l. The commissioners recommended it to him to send in a petition immediately to the lord chancellor, in which case they had no doubt but that his lordship would supercede the commission that was issued against him.

In the year 1794, Citizen St. Remy-Carrette, of Arras, in France, purchased the house belonging to the Ex-Comte De Brandt. In pulling down some part of it, he found a sum of money amounting to nearly 15,000l. On the return of the unhappy family, St. Remy gave up the whole property to its original owner.

A modern traveller informs us, that in many parts of Siberia, they fatten their cattle with the offals of fish, and that the cows prefer dried salmon to hay! This may be an useful hint to English breeders, and fish may be thus applied to some good purpose, and yet withheld from the poor.

Governor Johnstone, the governor of Dominica, has been recalled, and general Fullarton is appointed in his place.

The dungeon of Vincennes, so famed for being the prison of the great Conde, and of the celebrated Mirabeau, contains at this time no less than 3000 conscripts, who have refused to march to the armies. They are confined in this place until the detachments from the different regiments carry them off. It should be observed, however, that they are well treated, have plenty of room to amuse themselves with different sports and exercises, and are considered as refractory, but not as criminal subjects.

Extract of a letter from Paris, June 19.

"The permission for the introduction of coals from England has occasioned a great deal of discontent among the party who hold in abhorrence all communication, even an advantageous one, with our country. They affect to foresee in this indulgence, the first step towards a general trade, and predict the downfall of their manufactures, and the ruin of those new speculations entered into, in consequence of the improvements brought by the emigrants from England, in the machines employed by our cotton and silk manufacturers. Most probably they are not mistaken; and it is only to be hoped that our trade with the continent may be again unshackled, when our superiority will ensure us every advantage and preference.

"The champions of monarchical literature, are beyond measure ashamed at a work lately published by one of their members, named GIN: it is called a discourse upon universal history, and was intended as a continuance of the magnificent and immortal work of Bousset; no attempt, however, has been more ridiculous, and nothing ever written with such pretensions, more heavy, more momentous, or more dissimilar to its original.—This veteran in literature, of a certain kind, is the person whom Beaumarchais treated with so much ridicule; and he has now exposed himself to the epigrammatic wit of the founders of the modern school—Francois de Neufchateau, Duval, Lavallee, Masson, and Chenier, will not loose so fine an opportunity of scourging with their lampoons his Gaulic discourse, and his Gothic periods.

"The palace of St. Cloud, which has

been so long an object of admiration, and whose extent has been always thought sufficient for the proud multitude of the late monarchs in France, is now not only undergoing very considerable repair, but great additions are making to it, for the purpose of lodging the first consul's household. The magnificence with which he is attended, and the prodigious number of general officers and others, always near his person, exceed infinitely what has been seen in this country.

"Monsieur Denon's splendid and interesting work, entitled Travels in Egypt, is at length published. M. Denon has waited upon the first consul with it, and defers the delivery to his subscribers until the expiration of eight days. It is highly spoken of, and the engravings are particularly beautiful; an English translation is going forward.

"The celebrated Casti, the Italian poet, who succeeded Metastasio at the court of Vienna, has lately published a work of infinite merit, entitled Gli Animali Parlanti, in which he has displayed a fund of knowledge and philosophy which form a fine contrast with the elegant, playful and ingenious turn of wit, which so eminently distinguish his well known Novelle Galante. It is said that a new edition of the Novelle, corrected by the author, with no less than thirty-two new tales, is about to be published in the most elegant style of typography by M. Griffiths, who has in his work of the Gallery of the Louvre, given a very beautiful specimen of his taste in the art of printing."

The French government has adopted a cheap mode of conveying its civil and military servants to the colonies. By an arrette of the 16th inst. (June) every vessel sailing from France for any of the colonies, must reserve accommodations for government passengers, in the proportion of two to each 100 tons burthen. The sole expence to the public is their subsistence, for which rations are to be furnished at the rate of 45 for the continent of America, and 105 for the Isles of France and Reunion, &c.

The French are endeavoring to shew the great importance of Louisiana, which has been ceded to them by Spain; and a Memoir of the Count de Vergennes, in which its value is rated at the highest price, has been published. The Count de Vergennes, in his Memoir, shews likewise the importance of Canada, how necessarily Louisiana and Canada are connected, and how much it should be the policy of France to receive it.

The king of Eutruria is said to be out of his senies, and from what has been lately heard of his conduct there seems to be some probability in the report.

We perceive, by the Paris papers, that Citizen John Harrison, about seven years ago a delegate from Sheffield and from Birmingham to the corresponding societies, has been taken into custody and tried in France, but acquitted. He sold razors with "God save the King" on them.

The Austrian government have finally decreed, that henceforth the body of every person guilty of suicide, shall be placed in the hangman's cart, and interred by him without any funeral ceremony.

In the course of a trial in the King's Bench, on Thursday (June 24) Mr. Garrow, in examining a corpulent witness, observed, "You gentlemen *millers* seem to thrive better than we do at the *bar*." "Yes," replied the witness, "because we *sleep better!*" "Why so?" continued Mr. G.—"Because," said the miller, "we have *clearer consciences I take it.*"—Many people doubt this.

A singular medical case has arisen in Chichester, in the person of a cradled infant, who, left in charge of a child, received into its mouth, from its juvenile nurse, a small two bladed penknife, which being missing upon search, occasioned the observation of the infant's linen becoming daily and hourly iron-moulded. After a few days (true as strange!) the handle was voided, and one blade came away at the mouth, the other has not yet passed. The extraordinary point of the case is, that the child's usual functions of feeding, digesting, &c. have not become impeded. The internal separation of the instrument into parts is yet more unaccountable.

30 Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber's plantation, on James River, in Chesterfield county, on the 23d of last month, a negro man named

HARRY;

He is a remarkable likely fellow, of dark complexion, about six feet high, has a scar under one of his eyes. I will give the above reward to have him secured in any jail in this commonwealth, or the reward and all reasonable expences to have him delivered to me in this place.

BEN. MOSBY.

Richmond, Sept. 14, 1802.

NOTICE.

In the matter of *Christopher Anthony* and *Tarleton Woodson Pleasants*, BANKRUPTS.

THE subscribers being duly appointed Assignees of the estate and effects of Christopher Anthony and Tarleton Woodson Pleasants, Bankrupts—All persons indebted to the said Bankrupts, or who have any of their effects, are not to pay or deliver the same to any other person or persons than the subscribers, or to such as may be duly authorized by them.

GEORGE MARX,
NEIL M'COULL.

10th September, 1802. 4t

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1802.

The following paragraph is copied from a Rotterdam paper of June 25—it will serve, in one instance, to shew what an opinion is there entertained of the "greatest man in America." Was our national character ever before so degraded? Ev. Post.

Tom Paine has experienced the greatest uneasiness imaginable ever since the signing of the Concordat between the Pope and the French government. The political and religious revolutions in France operate on his tender frame, the same as rough weather on certain fish. All within him is rage and turbulence. He declares it would have been more bearable and consistent, if Buonaparte had introduced *Mahometanism!*—Mr. Jefferson seems to feel for his suffering friend, and is devoutly praying—but whether on his bended kneews or not we don't know—that Tom may find the reward of his labors in the the *gratitude* of nations! He did not think proper to stay for his reward in England, where New-Gate yawned for him; and so high an opinion had Robespierre for his eminent services, that he would have remunerated him with the guillotine, if he had not been unwilling at that time, to gratify the British government. Mr. Jefferson, in order to fulfil his wishes, must endeavor to prevail on the Chickasaw nation of Indians, now at peace, with America, to confer some distinguished favour on his friend—if, for instance, it were only *scalping*!—We wish—more devoutly perhaps than the worthy president—that Tom may as soon as possible receive full compensation for all the blood he has shed in Europe.

Biography of Washington.

We are informed that Mr. C. P. Wayne late proprietor of this Gazette, has purchased of the Hon. Bushrod Washington the *copy right* of the History of the late General Washington which is now writing, and that proposals for publishing it by subscription will be presented to the public on Mr. Wayne's return from New-York where he is at present.

We congratulate the citizens of the United States upon the prospect of being furnished with an authentic history of their illustrious chief, compiled by one of the ablest men in the Union, from original documents left by the General himself.

U. S. Gazette.

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We notice, in Mr. Wolcott's Address, the following facts, not strictly connected with his defence:—That the chairman of this criminating committee was in the preceding session a member of a committee for inquiring into the state of the treasury, and concurred in that most full and honorable testimony given by said committee in favor of Mr. Wolcott's official conduct; it is left to the *sagacious* chairman to reconcile his seeming inconsistency;—That during 12 years which Mr. W. has been in public office, his expences have exceeded the compensation he has received though he has practised a rigid economy; and that he has not derived the emolument of a single dollar, during that time, from any business or services, except from the United States:—That, notwithstanding all the clamour against Mr. Pickering on the score of unsettled accounts, an account is still opened with Mr. Jefferson (unless closed since his elevation to the presidency) as Minister to the court of France:—That in May 1784 congress declared that the salary of a minister of the United States at a foreign court should not exceed 9000 dollars per annum; and that, notwithstanding this restriction Mr. Jefferson, in addition to his salary, and on the score of personal expences, retained a sum considerably exceeding what Mr. Wolcott received on the same score, and which is said by the committee to be illegal. [*Salem Gazette.*]

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La FAYETTE.

La Fayette has written a letter to Buonaparte on the subject of his being consul for life, in which he says, that "he has his vote, provided he restores to the people of France the rights of citizens and the liberty of the press." Buonaparte has sent him back a verbal message, saying, „ Tell General La Fayette, If I were to do that which he wishes, neither he nor I would be in France three Months."

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WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.

Arrived at the seat of government on Thursday evening last, Alexander Macomb, jun. secretary to the commissioners appointed to hold conferences with the Indian nation, south of the Ohio. He is the bearer of the late treaty between the Creeks and the United States.

Also, arrived from Charleston (S. C.) Mr. J. Brooks, late paymaster for the troops of the United States in the southern department—and lieut. Barnes, (of the artillery) one of the pay-agents for the army.

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For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

MR. DAVIS,

YOUR friend, or correspondent, the Ploughman, has raised public curiosity so far, that, if my information is not false, you have been requested more than once, and by more than one person, to make the real name of that feigned character known.

Surely that curiosity has not been raised by the merit of the Ploughman's performance. As a composition, it is far below mediocrity; as a criticism upon the productions of another, it contains not one sensible stricture, though it calls *him* by hard names, and has illiberally abused those whom it supposes to be of the same profession with him; and, while it professes to condemn himself as unable to write any thing fit for public inspection, is, itself, defective in every one of the characteristics which constitutes fine writing, and even of that perspicuity, which renders the sentiments, which the writer means to convey, intelligible. Being such, it can do little harm to those whom its author means to censure, and little good to that party whose interests he means to promote. The Freeholder needs not be alarmed, for if he is like Macmahon as a writer, his production will never be read, and the Ploughman's criticism will never be understood; if he is a County Court Lawyer without forensic abilities, the Ploughman's virulence against all men so called, will not be the means of deterring one client from applying to him as the manager of his cause; because, being known both in his and the Ploughman's office under a feigned name, he will not be distinguished from the mass.

It seems, however, that he wishes to be a legislator. That we have long seen, is a character which the electors consider as well fitted for men of the most slender abilities, and his incapacity as a writer, or even bad character, could it be imputed to him of which I know nothing, may, as such things have often done, recommend him to those who are not capable of reflecting, that weak or wicked men can never form good and wholesome laws.

Very different from the case of the Freeholder is that of John W. Eppes. He is named by the Ploughman, who is unknown to him and to the world, and who has, notwithstanding, not been satisfied with attempting to shew that he aspires at a station for which he unfit, but also has attacked, not only his private character, but also those of his progenitors and connections. The first would have been justifiable in a writer under a feigned signature, the last is far from being so, and therefore, I am of opinion, that the Ploughman ought to have refrained from every thing of that kind, as he did not choose to discover his real name, and, so, to put himself on a level with those of whom he speaks. Though I speak thus of the Ploughman, I am far from thinking that you are bound to discover him. If he has spoken the truth of these people they will scarcely sue you for printing a libel if otherwise, your discovering him would not screen you from their action, and, perhaps, your promise of secrecy to the Ploughman, ought to induce you to leave them to that as their remedy.

I have, myself, seen an Address by Mr. Eppes, to the freeholders of his district for congressional elections. I have also a slight acquaintance with the gentleman. He has a right, at all events, to say, with Ovid's Ulysses—

Et genus & proavos, & quæ non fecimus ipsi,
Vixea nostra voco.

But when he solicits his fellow citizens to elect him as a representative in congress, it is their duty to enquire before they confer their suffrages upon him, whether he is better acquainted with the true principles of government, and the true interests of his country than any other person of their district; whether he is capable of making his ideas on these points known to others, both by word and writing; whether he is so honest as to bring them forward in congress for the good of the community, and so respectable as to recommend his propositions to the attention of the house. If he has these qualifications, and loves the constitution, they may safely trust him with the most important concerns of their country; if he is without them, or without that love, I advise them to beware of him.

My own opinion is, that he is not furnished with either the one or the other. As to the qualifications first mentioned, those who are more intimately acquainted with him than I am, can say more accurately than I can, whether he possesses them or not; as to his love of the constitution, his address itself shews, that it doth not exist in his breast. The prominent features of that address bear strong marks of their real fire; but are far from discovering, either that he who first shewed them to the light, or he who brought them into it a second time, from their merited obscurity, is a friend to that instrument which Americans boast of as the charter of their liberties. Did not the man of eighty, and hath not Mr. Eppes proposed to destroy the independence of our judges by subjecting them to the power of our legislature? And would not the scheme proposed by them on this point, make the latter absolute, by giving it a power, not only to enact unconstitutional laws, but also to controul and overawe those whose duty it is to declare them to be void? Let either, or both answer these simple questions. Till they do so, I shall consider John Wayles Eppes to be, so far as his talents extend, or his power reaches, the most dangerous man whom the district can elect, and were I speaking to Romans, and considering him only as one who was a candidate for a seat in congress, I should say with the Roman poet,

Hic nigor est, hunc tu Romane caveto.

A FRIEND TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Williamsburg, Sept. 7th, 1802.

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

COMMUNICATION.

IT is a fact, no less true than it will be surprising to the people of America, after the repeated and positive assertions to the contrary, that the present Chief Magistrate of the United States, was not the draftsman of the Declaration of American Independence. By a recurrence to the Journals of Congress, for June 1776, it will be found, that a committee of five members, viz: Mr. Jefferson, and four others,* was appointed to prepare this Declaration, and after an instrument to that effect had been drawn by *the committee*, not by Mr. Jefferson, the house, for several days, went into a committee of the whole on the subject of it, in the course of which most essential alterations in language &c. were made, & the author of the present communication has had it from the mouths of two of the venerable sages & patriots who composed that Congress, and who were of opposite political principles, that the elegant form which it at last assumed, and which it now bears, proceeded more from the handsome amendments proposed by a gentleman who has since become the victim of Jacobinical slanders, and adopted by the house, than from any brilliancy of talents on the part of Mr. Thomas Jefferson.

That gentleman, it is true, *reported* to Congress what had been prepared by the committee, of which he (as first named) was Chairman—but he can no more be said to have been the *author* of it, than *little David* can be considered as the author of all the proceedings and reports of the late committee of ways and means, of which *he* was Chairman.—Yet have we seen this instrument used as a weapon in favor of the election of a man to the first office under our government who was willing, in order to effect his purpose, to take to himself any merit for it, which fanatical partizans, gaping for "the loaves and fishes," were ready to ascribe to him. A little time, however, will divest the daw of his borrowed plumes, and exhibit him to the world in his original nakedness and turpitude.

A BUCKSKIN.

Sept. 10, 1802.

* *The reader is referred to the Journals of Congress for June 1776, for the names of these four worthies. As the Journals are not at hand at present, to avoid any inaccuracy an insertion of their names is omitted.*

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From the Columbian Centinel.

UNIFORMITY OF DECISION.

Mr. Russell,

Observing in your paper of yesterday, a copy of a letter from Mr. Levi Lincoln, attorney general of the United States, to the marshal of Virginia, giving it as his opinion, in the case of Callender, that before a fine is paid into the treasury, a pardon remits and restores it to the party; it brought to my recollection a decision made by *the same gentleman*, in nearly a similar case; the facts of which are from a source which cannot be questioned: if they are, proper documents can be produced.

When the government of the District of Columbia was assumed by congress, in the act of assumption, it was directed that all the fines and penalties accruing under the laws of Maryland and Virginia, as they stood on the first day of December, 1800, in the two counties of Alexandria and Washington, respectively; which two counties comprehended the respective parts of Virginia and Maryland included in the district as assumed, should be paid over to a board of commissioners, which was created in each county, to be by them appropriated for county purposes; and among the different species of fines collected, there were upwards of 800 dollars collected by the flour inspector of the port of Alexandria, for breaches of the inspection law; and by the laws of Virginia he was directed to settle his amount of fines received with the court of the county, where he resided, on or before the first day of October in each year, for the year preceding; and pay the amount into the public treasury, on or before the first day of December following. The inspector of Alexandria inadvertently settled his account in 1801, with the court of the county, as usual; and had it certified to the treasury department of the United States, supposing it his duty to do so. The board of commissioners finding that this sum was likely to be paid into the treasury of the United States, instead of being appropriated for county purposes, appointed a committee from their board to wait on the secretary, Mr. Gallatin, previous to the money's being paid, for the purpose of preventing its payment into the public treasury; they received for answer, that the inspector was debited with the account, and *as the money was in the hands of an agent of government, it was considered as a payment into the treasury*, and nothing short of an act of congress could prevent its appropriation. But that he, the secretary, would submit the question to the proper authority for decision, which was done, *and the opinion being in unison with his*, Mr. Gallatin's, the money was afterwards paid into the treasury, and the opinion was held as correct. By the laws of congress, the clerks of the respective courts of the United States are directed to forward to the treasury department, immediately after the rising of each court, a list of fines imposed that term; and it is the practice of the treasury department, to debit the marshal of the district with the amount, and he is credited as he pays, or makes the insolvency of the culprit appear, which I have no doubt was done in Callender's case.

Now for uniformity of decision in this great law officer of government: On the 20th of April, 1801, it was his opinion that before a fine is paid into the treasury, a pardon remits and restores it to the party, although the money was in the hands of an agent of government; and between the first of October and the first of December, in the same year, it was his opinion that money in the hands of an agent of the government, was considered as a payment into the treasury; and *Dunn and Co.* could *steal the treasury books*. I pledge myself he finds David M. Randolph charged with these 200 dollars and credited by the remission, and that ... has been wrongfully taken, from lessening the burdens of

A MOUTH OF LABOUR.

28th August, 1802.

—

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The piece signed "CATO," shall appear in our next.

CALL's REPORTS.

SECOND VOLUME.

THIS book is now ready for delivery, at the Printing-Office of Thomas Nicolson, in the City of Richmond.

September 13, 1802.

ALL persons are forewarned from taking an assignment or transfer of the BRICK LUMBER-HOUSE on the Bason of the Canal, above Messrs. Pickett, Pollard and Johnston's in the city of Richmond, belonging to Mr. Bartlett Still, as I hold a deed of trust on the same for the benefit of Richard S. Hackley, & Co. which the said Still refuses to admit to record, agreeable to law, there being but two subscribing witnesses thereto, no more being convenient at the time of the signing thereof. All persons are required to take due notice thereof.

Wm. MONCURE, Trustee.

Richmond, Sept. 11, 1802.

ON the 28th day of April last, Mr. Seth B. Wigginton applied to me to give him a deed of trust on some property to secure the payment of a debt due by me to Messrs. Richard S. Hickley, & Co. of New-York, which was agreed to by me, the property was named, viz:—1000 acres of Military Land, 200 acres in Fluvanna county, and 1000 acres on Sandy River. Mr. Wigginton also applied to me to know if I would add the Brick Lumber-House, on the basin of the canal, alluded to by Mr. William Moncure, the trustee; my reply was that I would not, nor never would, and gave him my reasons at that time. This conversation passed in the presence of respectable testimony.

BARTLETT STILL.

Richmond, Sept. 13, 1802.

SOME time last spring, Mr. Seth B. Wigginton applied to Mr. Bartlett Still, in my presence, to give him a deed of trust on his Brick Lumber-House on the basin of the canal, which Mr. Still positively refused, in consequence of his not having paid for nor obtained a right to it. I further believe, the deed of trust that Mr. Still intended to give Mr. Wigginton, was on three tracts of land, and not the lumber-house.

EDMUND TAYLOR, Jun.

Richmond, Sept. 13, 1802.

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

From the Commons of this City, about the 4th inst.

A sorrel horse,

ABOUT four feet ten inches high, 17 or 18 years old, shod all round; he has a blaze face, hanging mane, and switch tail, one of his hind feet white, is branded upon one of his buttocks with a Q or something like it, with a lump on the middle of his back about the size of a hen's egg, is in good order, he paces slow, trots roughly, gallops very well and has tolerable good spirit. Having owned this horse upwards of ten years, he is well known to many people. Any person who will deliver the aforesaid horse to me in this city, shall receive Ten Dollars; if stolen twenty for the thief if brought to justice.

Charles Winegardner.

Richmond, Sept. 13, 1802.

TO BE SOLD,

By AUCTION,

On Wednesday the 22d day of this month, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, at the store lately occupied by Anthony and Pleasants, before the major part of the commissioners named and authorized in and by a commission of bankruptcy awarded and issued against Christopher Anthony and Tarleton Woodson Pleasants, merchants, under the firm of Anthony and Pleasants,

SUNDRY ARTICLES OF

MERCHANDIZE,

And Compting-Room

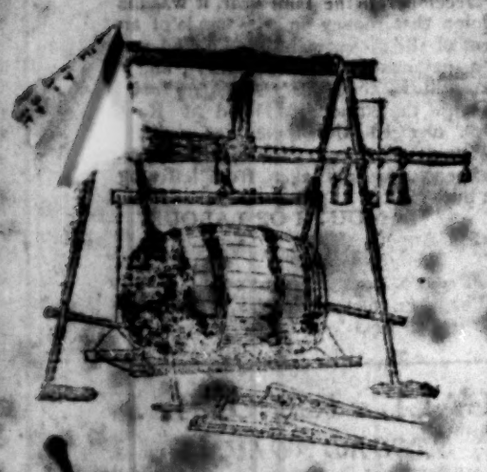
FURNITURE,

FOR CASH.

GEORGE MARX,
NIEL M'COULL, } *Assignees.*

Richmond, Sept. 14, 1802.

Patent Balance.



THE great accuracy, conveniency and dispatch, beside economy of expence, labor and time, attendant on this very useful improvement in the art of weighing, induce a general belief that it will soon supersede every other kind of beam, especially as orders are now receiving for the West-India Markets. Its utility wants only to be known, to insure that general approbation, which has attended it wherever used. Beams of various sizes, from pounds to tons, can be furnished on application to

E. W. ROOTES,
Agent to the Patentee.

Richmond, July 1st, 1802.

CASH
GIVEN FOR
United States Stock,
AND FOR
Certificates of the State of Virginia, by
WILLIAM WEST.

Richmond, Sept. 6, 1802. 1awtf

Valuable Property
FOR SALE.

THE subscribers, at a dissolution of a Co-partnership in the year 1794, were and still are possessed of the several tracts of land herein after mentioned, which they have agreed to sell by Public Auction, at Fluvanna courthouse, on Monday the 27th of September next, being court day, and the sale to continue day after day, until the whole of the land is sold: it being the intention of the parties to close their accounts, there will be no delay of the sale, be the price what it may. One fourth part of the purchase money to be paid down, or an approved acceptance payable in the city of Richmond, at the Eagle Tavern, in 60 days thereafter, the balance payable in three yearly equal instalments with interest from the day of sale. The land itself will be taken as security for the payment of the three instalments. The lands are held under different deeds and grants in Fluvanna and Albemarle counties as followeth:

300 Acres on the middle fork of Cunningham Creek;
150 Acres, joining the above;
124 1-4 Acres, joining the above;
108 Acres, joining the above;
44 Acres, joining the above;
400 Acres of very valuable land, on the North Fork of the said Creek, called Sandwidges;
265 Acres, on the branches of Cary Creek;
375 Acres, joining the above;
74 1-2 Acres, joining the above;
73 1-2 Acres, joining the above;
200 Acres, on Racoon Creek;
50 Acres, on the Rivanna River, joining the lands of Patrick Woodson;
225 acres, on little Mechunk Creek;
1700 Acres, on the branches of Hardware, in the county of Albemarle.

Those lands are generally in their native state—very little has been cultivated, and the improvements are inconsiderable. The soil may be classed in general as good farming land, with a sufficient proportion of Meadow land. Every tract is covered with valuable timber, which is rapidly increasing in demand and price. The transportation to Richmond is easy and cheap. Some of the lands are immediately on navigation, and the most distant part not more than 6 or 7 miles. Those who are disposed to purchase, and wish to view the lands, will obtain a suitable guide for the purpose, by applying to *Duncan McLaughlan*, in the town of Columbia. Should purchasers be desirous of a division of any of the tracts, for their accommodation it will be complied with, provided they take the whole of the tract among them. By mutual agreement the whole proceeds of the sales are to be paid to *David Ross*.

David Ross.
Duncan McLaughlan.

Richmond, 18th June, 1802. tds.

EAGLE TAVERN,
—RICHMOND—

ESME SMOCK,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he has taken the above house, which he purposes keeping in such manner as, he presumes to hope, will give general satisfaction. He will take particular care to be constantly supplied with the best WINES and LIQUORS, &c. &c. and as he is determined to spare no pains in making the Eagle Tavern equal to any in the United States, he therefore solicits such encouragement as his exertions merit.

His Stables are well furnished with FORAGE, and a careful Ostler.

May 27, 1802.

TO RENT,
For one or more years, a convenient Store and dwelling
HOUSE,
(With the necessary back-buildings,)

Next door to the Eagle-Tavern, now in the possession of *Messrs. W. & D. Burr.* Enquire of

Wm. Mackenzie, & Co.
Two doors below.

Richmond, July 28, 1802. tf

Lands in Kentucky.

TO be sold, by public sale, in the Tontine Coffee House, New-York, on the 2d day of December next, at 12 o'clock, noon—*Eleven Thousand*

ACRES OF LAND,

in one or more Lots, laying in the county of Fayette, state of Kentucky, about thirty miles from Lexington and Frankfort, 20 miles South-East of the Ohio River, and adjacent to the public road between the two Miami Rivers and several rising settlements: The soil generally good, well watered, and timber of various descriptions. These Lands are within 15 miles of Main Lecking and Kentucky Rivers, both navigable two or three hundred miles above the extremity of the Lands.

ALSO,

To be sold at same time and place as the above, another TRACT OF LAND of *nine thousand* acres, in one or more lots, in the county of Fayette, state of Kentucky—nearly the same distance from Lexington, Frankfort, and the Ohio Rivers, as the foregoing tract, and lays between the former and Main Lecking River, distant from the latter only a few miles. The soil is in general good, well watered, and timber of different kinds, and as the former tract, in the neighbourhood of the settled parts of Kentucky and opposite a Jersey settlement. The grants by Edmund Randolph, esq. in 1787 and 1788, and the title deeds, are clear and indisputable.

As these Lands are to be disposed of for behoof of Creditors, they will be positively sold to the highest bidder for approved Notes at 2 and 3 months.

Captain Fowler, or Mr. James Masterson, of Lexington; Mr. George Brook, Clerk of Woodford county; or Major John Lee, near Frankfort, will point out the Lands; and for further information and an accurate plan of the Lands, apply to John or Charles Wilkes, esquires, or Lewis Simond, esq. New-York, or to Mr. Brown, Dumfries, Virginia.

July 30, 1802. [tf.]

THIRD NOTICE
In the case of Christopher Anthony *and* Tarlton Woodson Pleasants,
BANKRUPTS.

WHEREAS a commission of bankruptcy, founded upon the act of the congress of the U. States, passed on the 4th day of April 1800, entitled "An act to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," has been awarded and issued against Christopher Anthony and Tarlton Woodson Pleasants, under the firm of Anthony and Pleasants, Merchants, of the city of Richmond; and they having been declared bankrupts, are hereby required to surrender themselves to the commissioners in the said commission named, or a major part of them, on Monday the 30th instant, and on Monday the 6th day of September next, and on Monday the 6th day of October, at the Eagle Tavern, in the city of Richmond, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each day, and make a full discovery and disclosure of their estate and effects: when and where the creditors are to come forward prepared to prove their debts, and at the second sitting to choose assignees; and at the third sitting the said bankrupts are required to finish their examination, and the creditors are to assent to, or dissent from, the allowance of their certificate. All persons indebted to the said bankrupts, or that have any of their effects, are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.

ROBERT BROOKE,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

Richmond, August 20, 1802.

I want to PURCHASE, from
fifty to one hundred thousand
Flour Barrel Staves;
To be delivered at my Mills on the James River Canal.

JOSEPH GALLEGO.

Richmond, Sept. 8, 1802.

Armistead Anderson,
Of the late firm of Austin & Anderson,)

INFORMS the public, that he has commenced business in the

Commission Line,

In the brick corner house, just below the Capitol, and nearly opposite the Post Office. He has a commodious LUMBER-HOUSE, convenient to the canal, where any kind of produce will be received on STORAGE. All those who may favour him with a preference, may rest assured that the strictest attention will be paid to their commands.

Richmond, July 1st, 1802.

I am desirous of Selling my
LAND,
In the County of Halifax,

LYING on Buckskin Creek, containing twelve hundred and fifty acres, and extending about two miles on both sides of the creek. This land is of good quality for meadow, and tobacco and will be sold entire, or in divisions as may suit purchasers.

PAUL CARRINGTON, Jun.

July 27, 1802. 4w

TO RENT,
A CONVENIENT
HOUSE,
Near the Market, with five rooms, a cellar and kitchen.

IT would very well accommodate two small families. For terms, in my absence, apply to Mr. Leighton Wood.

JAMES RIND.

July 20th, 1802.

THE subscriber has lately removed to the BRICK-HOUSE, opposite to Crouch's Tavern and near to Prosser and Moncure's Vendue Store.

He proposes to practice the law in the High Court of Chancery and District Courts, and in the County and City Courts which are held in this city.

HENRY BANKS.

Richmond, August 24, 1802. ft

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF
Austin & Anderson,
IS this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books and papers are in the hands of WILLIAM AUSTIN: All persons indebted to the concern, will make payment to him, who alone is authorised to close the business; all those having claims against the concern, will make application to him for payment.

William Austin,
Armistead Anderson.

Richmond, May 3, 1802.

Fresh Seeds.
MINTON COLLINS

Respectfully informs the Public, that he has just received from Philadelphia the following

SEEDS,
—viz—

RED, white and yellow Clover Seed; Saint Foine, Burnet, Rye-Grass, Burden Grass, Furz or Whin Seed, Hemp and Flax Seed, Tares or Vetches, Rape and Canary, White Mustard, Large Norfolk Turnip, Winter, Dutch & Stone Turnip, with a variety of Gardan Seeds, with some blue and white Chimney Ornaments, Glass Flower Bottles, and red Garden Pots, with a few choice Hyacinth Roots.

Richmond, August 13, 1802.

Miss Robbins,

LATELY FROM LONDON,

Proposes to open in Richmond a

Boarding-School,

For the reception of
YOUNG LADIES.

HER education she flatters herself has been such as to render her adequate to the undertaking. Those young Ladies who may be confided to her tuition will be instructed in the English and French Languages, Writing and Arithmetic, with every other useful and polite accomplishment. Particular care will be paid to their morals, and every requisite attention will be given them.

The most approved masters for Music, Dancing, &c. will be engaged.

Persons desirous of being further informed of the subscriber, are requested to apply to the Rev'd. Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Gallego, Mr. William Hay, and Messrs. Macmurdo & Fisher.

Richmond, July 22, 1802.

Lands and Negroes
FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, made to the subscriber, by Benjamin Toler, Thomas Hooper, and Henry Toler, jun. to satisfy a judgment of Henrico Court, obtained by Henry S. Shore, as attorney in fact for the late house of Wm. Anderson & Co. of London, will be sold at Hanover Courthouse, on Wednesday the 22d September next, being court day, at public auction, for ready money, the two following *TRACTS OF LAND*, belonging to the said Benjamin Toler, to wit: One tract containing 842 acres, more or less, lying on Pamunkey River, in the counties of Caroline and King William, called the *Goose Ponds*, and adjoining the lands of William Nelson, William Ellis, and Paul Woodfolk; the other tract containing 722 acres, more or less, lying in the county of Hanover, about six miles above the court-house, and one and a half miles from Pamunkey River, and bounded by the lands of Charles Carter, William O. Winston, Robert Jennings, dec. William Hooper, and Obediah Hooper. On this tract is a good frame dwelling, with four rooms below and two above stairs; a large barn, and other out houses, and a peach and apple orchard. Also FORTY VALUABLE SLAVES, among whom is a good blacksmith, and a cooper: or so much of the above mentioned property as will be sufficient to discharge the balance remaining due on said judgment, together with the interest and charges.

Charles Copland,
Charles Johnston, } Trustees.

Richmond, August 11, 1802. eptds

N. B. On the day preceding Hanover court, to wit, on the 21st September next, will be sold also for ready money, on the plantation in Hanover above mentioned, several valuable articles of Household and Kitchen Furniture, such as Mahogany Tables, Desk, Buffet, &c. &c. with the whole flock of Horses, Cattle and Hogs thereon.

P. S. Only 363 acres of the above mentioned tract of 722 acres will be sold at the time and place above mentioned, unless it shall be found necessary on the day of sale, to sell the whole tract.

Sept. 3d, 1802.

☞ The Sale of the Lands and Negroes, the property of Mr. Benjamin Toler, as advertised above, to take place on the twenty-second day of this month, is postponed till the 27th October next, being Hanover court day; but the Furniture, Stock, &c. will be sold, at the time and place mentioned in said advertisement. The TRUSTEES.

Sept. 11, 1802.

THE FOLLOWING
SCHEME
OF A
LOTTERY,
Is to raise the sum of two thousand dollars, for the purpose of repairing the buildings of
Washington Henry Academy.

THIS Seminary was once second to none in the State, except William and Mary; and its healthiness of situation and contiguity to Richmond, renders its re-establishment an object of great importance to the citizens of that place. An hour's ride in any emergency may obtain the best medical aid, and place children immediately under the care and management of their parents.

The prizes in this Lottery are certainly not so large as to attract in any very great degree the mercenary; while they afford, from the few blanks to a prize, a fair chance for profitable returns to those who may purchase tickets. It is the promotion of an institution so valuable to society, which ought to command the liberality of the public in general, but in an eminent degree those who reside near the place, and are consequently more immediately interested. It is presumed that if the importance of reviving this Academy, was justly appreciated, the citizens of the adjacent counties would of themselves immediately purchase all the tickets.

1	prize	of	500	500
2	do	of	300	600
5	do	of	100	500
10	do	of	50	500
50	do	of	20	1000
390	do	of	10	3900
1000	do	of	7	7000
1458				14,000
2800 tickets at five dollars, not quite two blanks to a prize				14,000

It is proposed by the above scheme, to raise 2000 dollars, by discount upon prizes alone:—which, at 15 per cent. will be the sum desired.

TICKETS are sold by the trustees,* & the money received from time to time, is directed to be deposited in the treasury, for the use of the successful adventurers, or of the purchasers of such tickets respectively, if any accident should require a reimbursement.

* Thomas Tinsley, Edmund Randolph, M. Jones, Wm. Pollard, Gervas Storrs, John Seabrook, John A. Richardson, Samuel Scherrer, Roger Gregory, jun. Wm. Trueheart, Thomas Starke, Benjamin Pollard, Henry Timberlake, Benjamin Oliver, jun. John D. Blair.

Richmond, July 17, 1800.

SECOND NOTICE.
In the case of Edward Hyde,
A BANKRUPT.

WHEREAS a commission of bankruptcy, founded upon the act of the Congress of the United States, passed on the 4th day of April 1800, entitled "an act to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," has been awarded and issued against EDWARD HYDE, merchant, of the town of Fredericksburg, and he being declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the commissioners in the said commission named, or a major part of them, on Monday the 13th, and Tuesday the 21st inst. and on Saturday the 16th day of October next, at the commissioners' office held in the Old Auditor's Office, near the Falling Garden in the city of Richmond, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each day, and make a full disclosure and discovery of his estate and effects: when and where the creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts, and at the second sitting, to chuse assignees, and at the last sitting, the said bankrupt is required to finish his examination, and the creditors are to assent to or dissent from the allowance of his certificate. All persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or that have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.

ROBERT BROOKE,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

Richmond, September 3d, 1802.

SECOND NOTICE
In the case of *Thomas Hooper & Henry Toler,*
BANKRUPTS.

WHEREAS a commission of bankruptcy, founded upon the act of the congress of the United States, passed on the 4th day of April, 1800, entituled "An act to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United Sates, &c." has been awarded and issued against Thomas Hooper and Henry Toler, merchants, under the firm of Hooper and Toler, of the city of Richmond, and they having been declared bankrupts, are hereby required to surrender themselves to the commissioners in the said commission named or a major part of them, on Friday the 10th, and on Saturday the 25th days of September, and on Wednesday the 20th day of October next, at the commissioners office, in the old auditor's office near the falling gardens, in the city of Richmond, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each day, and make a full discovery and disclosure of their estate and effects; when and where the creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts, and at the second sitting to chuse assignees, and at the last sitting the said Bankrupts are required to finish their examination, and the creditors are to assent to or dissent from the allowance of their certificate. All persons indebted to the said bankrupt are not to pay or deliver the same, but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.

RO. BROOKE,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

Richmond, Sept. 3d, 1802.

Land for Sale.

A VALUABLE tract containing 907 acres, lying in Charlotte county on Cub Creek, about one mile above the confluence of said creek with Staunton River, adjoining the roads leading from Booker's Ferry to Charlotte court house and Rough Creek Church, and in a remarkable good neighborhood so a store. This land possesses more advantages, and is equal, if not superior in strength and fertility, to any tract of its size in the county. There is about the middle of it a remarkable lofty and elegant situation for a seat, on which stands a new convenient dwelling house (that may be finished for about forty dollars) situated convenient to an uncommon good spring. There is about one hundred acres of low ground, two thirds well adapted to the culture of tobacco, and the other suitable for meadows. There is already a valuable meadow of about ten acres lately sown with timothy. Not more than one fourth of this tract cut, and that, together with the uncleared part, lies extremely level. 'Tis also convenient to several shad fisheries, and is remarkable for its quantity of all kinds of timber (pine alone excepted) range for stock, &c. &c. For terms apply to John L. Lefseur, or the subscriber living near the premises

EDWARD DENNIS.

Charlotte, Aug. 18, 1802. (tms)

N. B. James River or Appomattox inspected tobacco, or male negroes from ten to thirty years old, at cash prices, will be taken in payment, and considerable indulgence given for one third of the purchase money, the purchaser giving bond with approved security. E. D.

Cheap, for Cash.

BLANKS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

BONDS, and Promissory Notes—*1/6 per Quire.*

Other Blanks printed by the ream, or ten quires, at *3/9 per Quire.*

A FEW COPIES OF
Henning's Justice,
May be had at this Office, and of Mr. Pomfrey, Book-Binder and Stationer